

APPENDIX B:
COLLECTION OF PUBLIC LETTERS, EMAILS AND COMMENT CARDS

**Summary of Letter, Email Letters, and Comment Cards
Received During the Public Comment Period (5/19/2006-7/7/2006)
for the OU-3 Proposed Plan**

Commenter Name	Residence	Comment Type	Date Received	Page(s)
January Nordman	Altadena	Email Letter	7/5/2006	1-2
Omar Millard	Altadena	Email Letter	7/6/2006	3-4
Alonzo Edwards (WANA)	Pasadena	Email Letter	7/5/2006	5-7
Ishmael Trone	Unknown	Letter	7/7/2006	8-9
L. Snow	Altadena	Email Letter	7/3/2006	10-11
Annie Morgan-Williamson	Altadena	Email Letter	5/3/2006	12
Michelle Zack	Altadena	Email Letter	5/18/2006	13
C. Hope	Altadena	Letter	7/7/2006	14
Akosua Edge	Altadena	Email Letter	7/7/2006	15-16
Guido Meindl	Pasadena	Email Letter	4/19/2006	17
Paul Kaskiewicz	Altadena	Email Letter	7/7/2006	18-23
Lee & Barbara King	Pasadena	Email Letter	7/7/2006	24-26
Valerie Caudle	Altadena	Letter	7/7/2006	27
Melody Comfort	Unknown	Email Letter	7/11/2006	28
Unknown #1	Unknown	Comment Card	6/30/2006	29
Unknown #2	Unknown	Comment Card	6/29/2006	30
Unknown #3	Unknown	Comment Card	6/30/2006	31
Unknown #4	Unknown	Comment Card	6/29/2006	32
Unknown #5	Altadena	Comment Card	6/30/2006	33
Unknown #6	Altadena	Comment Card	7/7/2006	34
John Knight	Altadena	Comment Card	7/7/2006	35
John Brown	Altadena	Comment Card	7/3/2006	36
Eleanor Brown	Altadena	Comment Card	7/3/2006	37

Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)

From: jnordman2@earthlink.net
Sent: Wednesday, July 05, 2006 2:00 PM
To: Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)
Subject: Comment on proposed H2O treatment plant

Merrilee Fellows
180-801
NASA Management Office
JPL
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, California 91109
July 5, 2006

Dear Ms. Fellows;

As a longtime resident of Lehigh Street, I strongly oppose the proposed placement of JPL's treatment plant at the Windsor Reservoir. This location is in the middle of a residential neighborhood, which causes many serious concerns for its residents.

I oppose JPL's first preference location of the treatment plant at the City of Pasadena's Windsor Reservoir. The location of 2696 Windsor Avenue in Pasadena places it squarely in the middle of a residential neighborhood. My basic concerns are for the general health, safety, and well being of the surrounding neighborhood. Perchlorate, one of the chemicals found in the ground water, is devastating to the pituitary glands of growing children and associated with glandular, liver, and breast cancers. Exposing our neighborhood to the release of this and other chemicals in the remediation process is unacceptable.

I feel the neighborhood will be adversely affected by the initial construction phase of the project by increased construction noise and traffic. Since the plan is vague about actual operating procedures and duration of clean-up time, we have concerns about long-term health and safety issues including:

- The proximity of facility to existing homes
- The number and security of tanks
- The amount and types of chemicals to be stored
- Possible pollution or leakage from tanks
- The security of and possible pollution from toxics hauled from the site
- The impact of noise from the operation of the facility
- The unclear duration of operating schedule, if it is seasonal or 24/7 and the noise, traffic, and pollution that would generate
- The amount of heavy truck traffic generated in an already traffic congested area

The neighborhood also faces the very real possibility of property devaluation due to the presence of the treatment plant. This uncertainty is of great concern to all residents.

I find the comparison of sites produced by JPL (p28 of NASA Technical Memo, dated 16 June, 2006) to be very misleading. On careful review I see that many of the attributes, which make the Sheldon Reservoir the least desirable choice and ranked at number 6, also pertain to the Windsor Reservoir site, in particular "Close vicinity to residential housing (less than 50 feet)". The bottom line in the ranking seems to be low construction costs and existing infrastructure associated with the Windsor Reservoir site.

I propose that the treatment facility be located in JPL East Parking Lot, the second ranked

preference. It has most of the advantages of the Windsor Reservoir site. In addition it is:

- Already owned by the city of Pasadena
- Already an established development covered with pavement
- Situated near the site of the pollution
- Has existing access roads
- A site that would have less impact on local residents

The disadvantages for this site seem to be \$1.9M in construction costs over the Windsor Reservoir site. I feel that maintaining the integrity of our neighborhood is worth the added expense.

My neighbors and I have worked hard to build and maintain a quality neighborhood. We anticipate working closely with JPL and the city of Pasadena to build a Water Treatment Plant at whichever site is finally selected. We understand the importance of this issue for the entire community. As stakeholders in this process, we hope to ensure a healthy, viable neighborhood and safe drinking water for all to share.

Thank you,

January Nordman
989 Lehigh St
Altadena, CA 91001
jnordman2@earthlink.net

Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)

From: Omar Millard [omilmar@yahoo.com]
Sent: Thursday, July 06, 2006 11:03 AM
To: watercleanup@nmo.jpl.nasa.gov
Subject: Water treatment plant in Altadena

Merrilee Fellows
180-801
NASA Management Office
JPL
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, California 91109

- > NASA groundwater cleanup program:
- > I wanted to get to you my comments concerning the water treatment
- > plant that JPL is proposing to build at the Windsor Reservoir site.
- > First of all, having a centralized treatment plant
- in
- > our residential neighborhood should not be
- negotiable,
- > not only because Altadena is used as a dumping
- ground
- > for projects from the city of Pasadena, JPL, Five Acres, individual
- > group homes etc. This type of
- project will only
- > further the erosion of our residential neighborhood.

- > Some of these projects are humanitarian in nature,
- but logic tell us that these assaults cannot continue.

- > In this case, of the contaminated water well by JPL and/or its
- > associates, its one of those very unfortunate incidents that needs
- > close scrutiny.
- >
- > What such a project will entail is the basic cleanup of the
- > contaminated aquifers of chemicals such as Perchlorate. As you well
- > know Perchlorate is devastating to individuals by preventing the
- > uptake
- of Iodine by the Pituitary glands. This is especially detrimental to pregnant women and our children.
- > Because of this JPL is under a Federally mandated cleanup of their
- > site and we know now the follow up consequences of their inaction.
- > So the question is what should we as Altadenians do
- in order to help with this problem.
- > I feel strongly that The Lincoln Ave Water company should be more
- > involve in this process, since they
- are our water caretakers. I do not understand why their
- > voices have not been herd by the community at large.
- > We do not know what steps the Lincoln AVE Water Company has taken in
- > order to reduce the level of
- Perchlorate contaminants. Jpl's report and from the meetings we have had in the past; have

indicated that the Lincoln water company does have a treatment plant and that JPL is paying for the testing of the water for Contaminants levels, everything else is somewhat unclear and a mystery to me. We definitely need more information as to the role of the Lincoln Ave Water company in this catastrophic problem.

> We know that JPL has identified the contaminated well

> moreover, some of them are shut down.

> One of the points in the technical Memorandum given out by JPL stated
> that, they did not consider further

> what is called "on -facility extraction and Reinjection" why this was

> not evaluated, I do not understand. To me this should be explored

> further;

it could be the best approach at cleaning up these contaminants. This would mean that the facilities would be smaller and hopefully less intrusive, given their locations. This approach is

> probably the best because the area and pipes needed to redirect the water flow as needed would be minimal.

We should not forget that as the "plume" advances, more of these water sites might be needed. The advantage of having a small "on facility extraction and Reinjection" facility point is that, this facility would not be permanent and as the contaminants are reduced at that particular site, the facility would be dismantled within the limited time and the area restored.

> If this approach is not acceptable to JPL then the next plan would be

> to have the contaminants pumped from each contaminated well back to a

> centralized station on the JPL lot preferable one at location

#5,

> location #4 or location #2.

> Location #6 which appears to be in the city of Pasadena right across

> the 210 freeway, appears to

have been purposely placed at the bottom of the list.

This should be the preferred location given the fact that this location already has a water reservoir and meets all the positives and negatives site qualifications when compared to the Windsor reservoir location. A water treatment facility would be ideal for location #6 in order to receive the advancing southeast bound plume of contaminants.

> Thanks for your time.

> Sincerely,

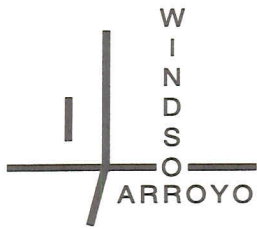
> Dr. Thomas Sutherland

> 706 W Ventura Street, Altadena

Do You Yahoo!?

Tired of spam? Yahoo! Mail has the best spam protection around

<http://mail.yahoo.com>



WINDSOR-ARROYO NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 354
Altadena, CA 91003

Tel: (626) 794-4666

email:
WindsorArroyo@charter.net

Merrilee Fellows
180-801
NASA Management Office
JPL
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, California 91109
July 5, 2006

Subject: Proposed Water Treatment Plant at City of Pasadena Windsor Reservoir

Dear Ms. Fellows;

The Windsor Arroyo Neighborhood Association strongly opposes the proposed placement of JPL's treatment plant at the Windsor Reservoir. This location is in the middle of a residential neighborhood, which causes many serious concerns for its residents.

The Windsor Arroyo Neighborhood Association (WANA) is an organization of homeowners. Its membership includes over 300 residents of the neighborhoods east of Hahamongna. WANA has been active for over 15 years to improve, beautify, and nurture our community. We have planted trees, offered scholarships, and mentored local students. WANA has successfully campaigned against blight and crime, closing the Rose Bowl Motel. We have actively taken a role in land use issues with the goal of ensuring open land for use by successive generations.

WANA has participated in community meetings concerning the proposed ground water treatment plant. We understand the pressing need to eradicate the chemical plume that has rendered the Arroyo Aquifer off limits for use as a source of drinking water. It is our goal to find solutions that are amenable to all.

WANA opposes JPL's first preference location of the treatment plant at the City of Pasadena's Windsor Reservoir. The location of 2696 Windsor Avenue in Pasadena places it squarely in the middle of a residential neighborhood. Our basic concerns are for the general health, safety, and well being of the surrounding neighborhood. Perchlorate, one of the chemicals found in the ground water, is devastating to the pituitary glands of growing children and associated with glandular, liver, and breast cancers. Exposing our neighborhood to the release of this and other chemicals in the remediation process is unacceptable.

In addition we feel we will be adversely affected by the initial construction phase of the project by increased construction noise and traffic. Since the plan is vague about actual operating procedures and duration of clean-up time, we have concerns about long-term health and safety issues including:

- The proximity of facility to existing homes
- The number and security of tanks
- The amount and types of chemicals to be stored
- Possible pollution or leakage from tanks
- The security of and possible pollution from toxics hauled from the site
- The impact of noise from the operation of the facility
- The unclear duration of operating schedule, if it is seasonal or 24/7 and the noise, traffic, and pollution that would generate
- The amount of heavy truck traffic generated in an already traffic congested area

We also face the very real possibility of property devaluation due to the presence of the treatment plant. This uncertainty is of great concern to all residents.

We find the comparison of sites produced by JPL (p28 of NASA Technical Memo, dated 16 June, 2006) to be very misleading. On careful review we find that many of the attributes, which make the Sheldon Reservoir the least desirable choice and ranked at number 6, also pertain to the Windsor Reservoir site, in particular "Close vicinity to residential housing (less than 50 feet)". The bottom line in the ranking seems to be low construction costs and existing infrastructure associated with the Windsor Reservoir site.

WANA proposes that the treatment facility be located in JPL East Parking Lot, the second ranked preference. It has most of the advantages of the Windsor Reservoir site. In addition it is:

- Already owned by the city of Pasadena
- Already an established development covered with pavement
- Situated near the site of the pollution
- Has existing access roads
- A site that would have less impact on local residents

The disadvantages for this site seem to be \$1.9M in construction costs over the Windsor Reservoir site. We feel that maintaining the integrity of our neighborhood is worth the added expense.

We have worked hard to build and maintain a quality neighborhood. We anticipate working closely with JPL and the city of Pasadena to build a Water Treatment Plant at whichever site is finally selected. As stakeholders in this process, it is our goal to ensure healthy, viable neighborhoods and safe drinking water for all to share.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Al Edwards', written in a cursive style.

Alonzo Edwards, President
Windsor-Arroyo Neighborhood Association
windsorarroyo@charter.net

July 7, 2006

Merrilee Fellows
Manager, Community Involvement
NASA's Groundwater Cleanup Program
NASA Management Office, Jet Propulsion Laboratory
180-801
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena CA 91109

Dear Ms. Fellows:

My name is Ishmael Trone, Co-Chair of the Fair Oaks Avenue Project Area Committee (PAC), for the City of Pasadena. The Fair Oaks Pac is a community based organization formed by the City of Pasadena to ensure that the individuals residing and operating a business within the Fair Oaks, Orange Grove district boundaries, have a voice regarding the transformation and revitalization in Northwest Pasadena.

I attended the June 21, 2006 meeting held at the Altadena Community Center for the open discussion about the new groundwater treatment plant proposed location in Northwest Pasadena. Steve Slaton, NASA Remedial Manager hosted the meeting. Mr. Slaton presented a power point presentation and distributed literature that briefly explained why NASA is entering into an agreement with the City of Pasadena to build a treatment plant on a vacant lot in the Windsor Reservoir to remove volatile organic compounds and perchlorate from the Altadena water supply. NASA has offered to pay all of the cost associated with the treatment plant as the contamination is due to their negligence.

The PAC has an direct interest in this project because of the CUP process through the City of Pasadena and the fact that it involves the residents, businesses and individuals in its project area, Northwest Pasadena.

The PAC has concerns regarding the project because the literature distributed is very vague in certain areas and do not gives references to validate the stance taken by the NASA representatives regarding the proposed location, health and safety issues and community acceptance. Further clarification is needed in the following areas:

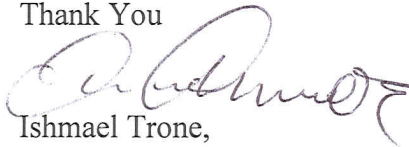
- The proximity of facility to existing homes.
- The number of tanks and security measures taken foe safety.
- The amounts and types of chemicals to be stored.
- Possible pollution or leakage from tanks.
- The security of and possible pollution from toxics transported to and from site.
- The impact of noise from facility operation.
- Impact on the value of surrounding real estate.
- Duration of construction.
- Safety measures taken to secure surrounding community.

- Future development of treatment plants in surrounding areas.

In closing, more information regarding the treatment plant should to be disseminated to the community residents and grass root organizations in order to reach all affected parties. The Pasadena Star News and other local newspapers should be contacted to publicly report to the citizens of Pasadena and Altadena what JPL has done and the measures needed to be taken to clean it up. Also, as I stated during the meeting, a committee of community grass root organization leaders should be developed to oversee the project to ensure that the safety and overall concern of the community remains the primary priority, not project easy access and cost affordability for NASA.

All responses and information should be addressed to Ishmael Trone, Planning & Development, Northwest Programs Division, P.O. Box 7115, Pasadena, California 91101.

Thank You

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Ishmael Trone', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Ishmael Trone,

Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)

From: Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)
Sent: Monday, July 03, 2006 11:23 AM
To: L Snow
Cc: Slaten, Steven (JPL Secondary)
Subject: Urgent: RE: Pumping Test
Importance: High

Dear L. Snow,

Thank you for your email of last week. I was on travel out of town all last week and by email requested responses from our Remedial Project Manager, Steve Slaten. Steve provided the following.

If you have additional questions, please feel free to again contact us by email, or by telephone at the number below these questions and answers.

QUESTION: Do you know any open source software for pumping tests which can estimate the aquifer parameters from the drawdown data? I know some softwares like AQTESLOV but they are not open source so I can not modify their code.

RESPONSE: The software programs that we commonly use are AQTESOLV and ADEPT, neither of which is an open-source program. However, there are several other programs that are available, and some of them offer free demos whereby you can analyze data, but you may not be able to print it out or save it. One such product (Aquifer-Win32) is offered at aquifer-test.com. In addition, many of the manufacturers offer significant discounts to universities or government agencies.

QUESTION: Do you have any database which contains the data of performed pumping tests so I can use them in my study?

RESPONSE: NASA performed a large scale pumping test in 2001. The associated report can be viewed at the following link (see Appendix A starting at page 74):
http://er.battelle.org/projects/ETIC/ETIC_CTO1/fileroom/room/FinalJPLGWMModelReport.pdf

QUESTION: What you think about determining the aquifer parameters like storage coefficient by the pumping test drawdown data in the main well? Is it practically possible?

RESPONSE: Determining aquifer parameters from pumping test drawdown data is possible, but is not often as straightforward, nor as desirable, as a multiple-well test. Drawdown in the pumped well is influenced by multiple factors, including well losses and well-bore storage, that must be considered when interpreting the drawdown data. In addition, oscillation of water levels often is observed during the test in the pumping well, thus skewing the drawdown data. A recovery test should definitely be performed if you are limited to a single-well pumping test. Data obtained during the recovery period are generally more reliable due to lack of water level fluctuations caused by discharge variations.

Merrilee Fellows
 NASA Manager for Community Involvement,
 NASA's Groundwater Cleanup at JPL
 180-801
 4800 Oak Grove Drive
 Pasadena, CA 91109
 818.393.0754
mfellows@nasa.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: L Snow [<mailto:baztab@gmail.com>]

Sent: Thursday, June 29, 2006 6:22 AM
To: Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)
Subject: Pumping Test

Hi there,

I have some question about pumping test. I would be grateful if you can answer them:

- Do you know any open source software for pumping tests which can estimate the aquifer parameters from the drawdown data?

I know some softwares like AQTESLOV but they are not open source so I can not modify their code.

- Do you have any database which contains the data of performed pumping tests so I can use them in my study?

- What you think about determining the aquifer parameters like storage coefficient by the pumping test drawdown data in the main well?

Is it practically possible?

Thanks for your time.

Best Regards,
L. Snow

Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)

From: Annie Morgan-Williamson [morgwill@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Wednesday, May 03, 2006 5:49 AM
To: Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)
Cc: Wilma Morgan
Subject: Water Treatment Plant on Windsor Avenue

Ms. Merrilee Fellows:

The address to our family home is 2663 Windsor Avenue, located directly across from where there has been a steady growth of buildings and activity. I have inquired as to what was going on as early as January 2005, when there was a huge sink hole caused by the heavy rains that year. The septic tank was right in line with that sink hole and around that time things began to change underneath my parent's home. When the bugs began to appear as the weather began to change.

Our exterminator sprays the interior and exterior of our home every three months. From June through October 2005 they sprayed our home every three weeks trying to get rid of what they thought was either mites or fleas. In August we had a tent placed on the house and it killed everything else but these bugs. We changed from an exterminating company that had serviced us for over a decade because they did not have a clue to another leading company and they referred us to the Department of Agriculture which has done nothing but give me the run around.

These bugs are in our clothes, beds, ceilings bathtubs, showers, toilet seats, in our hair, ears, and our bodies. They are like ticks and that is how you have to pull them out of your skin. I have so many scars on my body from head to toe - which I have never had. My hair went from the middle of my back to my shoulders from being cut. I have been asked by my employer to stay at home until the problem has been eradicated. No one can come to visit and we have taken the bugs to friends and family members homes.

My parents purchased this house in 1974 and until the beginning of last year it was a home. My Father died in the den and my Mother at 86 years thought that she would to. This is no way to live and I have told my family that I think because of all the activity across the street and every one is so no responsive that something is going on that has changed our lives drastically. My Mother has congestive heart failure and diabetes, and I suffer from severe asthma.

I will try to call prior to the meeting for some feedback. If I do not reach you, my Mother's home number is 626-797-6424 or I can be reached on my cell phone 626-824-1312. I would appreciate a response to this email.

Regards,

Annie Morgan-Williamson

Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)

From: Michele Zack [michelez@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Thursday, May 18, 2006 12:13 PM
To: Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)
Subject: Re: JPL OPEN HOUSE THIS WEEKEND

The clean-up deal described at the meeting in Altadena's Community Center is clearly a great development for our community and for our region's water resources! I do think it very important that NASA pay adequate attention to remediation in construction of the water treatment facility so that neighbors feel more "listened to" by the City of Pasadena than in the past. Although some of the neighbors seemed a bit shrill the other night in their demands, NASA must understand that this comes from a long history of being ignored. Most live in a section of Altadena whose land values lagged behind for years. Now they finally are sharing in real estate gains enjoyed by the rest of us, it doesn't seem fair to knock down the value of their mostly modest homes. If the facility could be built 5 or 6 feet below grade, or with some kind of facade around it so it doesn't look like giant tanks, I'm sure everyone will be happy. Unless it is below grade, I don't think simply landscaping will hide it unless this includes **many large trees** — not a bad idea, either. We really appreciate all your efforts, keep up the good work!

Michele Zack

Altadena Town Council Member, and chair of Altadena's (independent) Watershed Committee

On May 17, 2006, at 12:01 PM, Fellows, Merrilee ((HQ-NB000)) wrote:

JPL's Open House is this Saturday and Sunday, May 20 and 21. To see details, go to: <http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/>

I will be at the NASA Groundwater Cleanup Booth all day Sunday.

THE PROPOSED TREATMENT PLANT ON WINDSOR
AVENUE IN ALTADENA

Having read the TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM submitted by JPL it is a fact sheet and does not spell out the ramifications involved in its implementation and the impact on the immediate and surrounding neighborhood..

As a resident of Altadena whose property is situated to the west of the proposed Treatment Plant I am opposed to the establishing of this plant in my neighborhood. Consequent to all that has gone before and having attended a few meetings it seems to me that the plant is a done deal.

My concerns consist mainly with the way that JPL has gone about progressing this matter ; i. e. no large community meetings to establish a real consensus of the communities' feelings.

The Community at large has not been given any data as to the real health of the Altadena and Pasadena area; i.e. birth rate , death rate inclusive of water borne contaminates. With the establishing of this new treatment plant what will be the impact on the neighborhood.,

A significant number of young children in this neighborhood suffer with chest complaints.

Neighbors are already complaining that Realtors are down grading the for sale property in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site.

There is no evidence thus far that JPL cares about this area. No attempt to improve the landscape

The short term effects will be horrendous and hazardous to the users of the Windsor Corridor . Large trucks and construction machinery battling the regular users of this road. Then there is the noise and the accompanying dust ;with the shifting of large quantities of earth.. Finally this project could take several years .

Are we expected to suffer in silence.

C. Hope
C. Hope

Lehigh Street Altadena CA 91001.

Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)

From: Akosua Edge [AkosKasa@webtv.net]
Sent: Friday, July 07, 2006 3:06 PM
To: watercleanup@nmo.jpl.nasa.gov
Subject: Groundwater Treatment plan

Greetings Ms Fellows, Manager
Community Involvement

I am grateful for this opportunity to share a few of my observations and input.

I have lived in Altadena since the 1960s. Most of my family, as well as myself, have been exposed to the toxic water, tainted by the accidental? processes that JPL/NASA has been involved in for many decades.

We who have invested financially, physically and emotionally in our properties have suffered a lack of ordinance enforcement by County agencies for as long as most of us can remember. We have been "dumped on" in a variety of ways, ie trash businesses

coming INTO residential communities

and bringing trash trucks AND trash into our neighborhoods for "recycables"... high density of "Group Homes" with intrusive and UNattended wandering patients many times out of control, aggressive gangs roaming the streets with equally-aggressive pit-bulls leaving residents in fear of leaving their fenced yards, an abundance of abandoned market carts taken from local grocery stores and used by newcomers as their means of transportation to and from the stores or laundromats, RV "campers" LIVING freely on our residential streets for as long as ten years consistently without leaving (confirmed by L.A.S.O.

with RV resident "Sonny" who ended up

litigation against the Sheriff's Dept and the citizens of Altadena) and others who have followed his methods of parking and moving 3 inches every 72 hours but living on our streets free, while we pay our taxes and utility bills as well as mortgages and insurances...They live under our shade trees for the price of an annual rv vehicle tag! There is no point in making comment on the illegal marijuana farms being tended by menacing-appearing "farmers" in the upper northern Arroyo Seco Canyon adjacent to JPL/NASA....The Forest Rangers are well aware of this and because they work unarmed, and only 3 officers for over 40,000 miles of Angeles Forest Land they are helpless to curtail or control the farms and farmers which are a risk to innocent hikers and bikers attempting to make use of public lands!

The L.A.S.O. and the Pasadena Police Department have been informed many times and neither acknowledge interest

in/or control of that area...but THAT ALSO is a dumping of sort in Altadena's "back yard". Most of the West side of Altadena is already suffering from the exploding "back-yard population" that makes navigating many of our public streets impossible except in one-way shifts..the back yard folks have numerous wide-bodied expanded trucks parked on every foot of street space available..and many of Altadena's streets have no walkways for pedestrians, thereby making foot-traffic dangerously next to impossible.

(Try Ventura Street from Windsor to
Lincoln Street mornings, evenings and

after dark!!)

Our "bottom-line" is that we do NOT need additional industrial-type construction and/or buildings on our residential streets or tucked away in our neighborhoods.

PLEASE, keep the clean-up treatment buildings ON SITE at JPL where the problems originated..locations 2 or 5 on your site map appeared tolerable.

THANK YOU for your consideration.....

Akos Edge

Altadena, California

Until Next Time.....(©±©)



GUIDO'S INTERNATIONAL FOODS, L.L.C.
1669 LA CRESTA DRIVE, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91103

April 19, 2006

Merrilee Fellows
NASA GCOM Management Office
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, 180-801
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, CA 91109

Dear Merrilee;

I received an invitation thru the mail re the Public Meeting on May 3 last week and today saw your request to offer comments to you in the Star. I assume this is the same 'Merrilee' we once knew - what a surprise.

I hope to attend this Info Session and to see you. I must say however that I'm NOT one of the supporters of this 'Remedial Action'. I believe the entire effort is a blatant waste of money based on scientific evidence from the other side of the fence. To attempt to achieve 6 ppb or less Perchlorate levels in our local ground water when allowable natural occurring Perchlorate levels in, e.g. Colorado River Water is nearly the same (6 ppb), but the cost to purchase river water is 5 to 10 times that of groundwater, is irrational!

But then again this society routinely overreacts emotionally to issues of health and is of course motivated by political opportunists and special interests - and that's not just my opinion!

I do look forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely

Guido Meindl

PS: One excellent reference "Myths and Facts about Perchlorate":

<http://www.councilonwaterquality.org/>

Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)

From: antraider [antraider@hotmail.com]
Sent: Friday, July 07, 2006 5:55 PM
To: watercleanup@nmo.jpl.nasa.gov
Subject: Comments on the NASA-JPL Proposed Plan for Off-Site Groundwater Treatment

From:
 Paul Kaskiewicz
 320 Marathon Road, Altadena, CA 91001

With reference to the NASA-JPL Proposed Plan for Off-Site Groundwater Treatment, my specific comments follow:

Note: In this message, I use the following definition of terms:

- "treated water": water issued from the proposed new plant.
- "affected water customers and their dependents": customers, and their dependents, of each water company that could under foreseeable circumstances include treated water in the water supply they provide.
- "Proposed Plan": the current proposed plan, dated April 19, 2006, as posted at the <http://jplwater.nasa.gov/NMOWeb/> website and as handed out at the public meetings on May 3 and June 21, 2006.
- "Project": the NASA and JPL project to treat groundwater from Altadena and Pasadena off-site from JPL, and the associated project organization.

There are numerous clear signs of a major and unacceptable conflict of interest between (a) NASA as the party responsible for the contamination of ground water under Altadena and Pasadena and responsible for its remediation, and (b) NASA as the party directing and heavily influencing the definition and performance of the process of that remediation. I discuss a few of those signs of conflict of interest in the numbered sections below.

The Proposed Plan is invalid as such; and is a web of distortions and omissions spun around more prosaic topics.

The study and plan for treatment of groundwater must be paused immediately and turned over to a thoroughly unbiased and independent entity. That entity must be designed and effectively constrained to act with the best interests of the public health of the affected water customers and their dependents as its highest priority - as opposed to the divers, often opposing and narrow interests, principally financial, of NASA, JPL, the Lincoln Avenue Water Company, and even the political/public departments of Pasadena and Altadena and their officials. In contrast to the NASA-JPL project team, that entity must openly present all issues and effectively foster vigorous public dialog.

Leadership of the Project must be turned over to people with a strong background in fields such as public health and environmental preservation; and taken out of the hands of people with a background working for polluters and performing managerial maneuvering to establish community acceptance of contaminated sites.

1)

Evidently, the Project has failed to engage a great majority of the population of affected water customers and their dependents in any substantial and meaningful public dialog on the central public health issues. That population includes inhabitants of all of Pasadena and Altadena and possibly neighboring cities too. (See the note marked *, below.) Nevertheless, neither the Proposed Plan nor the associated project document that summarizes the Proposed Plan defines or specifies that population. Neither do those documents specify the half dozen or so water companies that would pump treated water to their customers. A vast majority of that population is unaware of the Proposed Plan and associated schedule, and has not been effectively engaged in dialog about them. Apparently, the Project failed to effectively inform that population about the public health issues, and subsequently failed to effectively notify that

population about the content and schedule for the Proposed Plan.

Pertinent public health issues include, for example:

- absence from the Proposed Plan of explicit maximum levels of residual contaminants in treated water;
- risks to the health of people that ingest the contaminants via treated water;
- details of known high sensitivities to contaminants residual in treated water, for example damage of thyroid glands in embryos and children caused by perchlorate in ingested water;
- continuing controversy over the basing of standards (for contaminants residual in treated water) upon levels known to cause fully developed disease rather than on levels known to result in onset of impairment of physiological functions and health;
- continuing controversy over basing allowed levels of contaminants upon health risks from presence of single contaminants, rather than on health risks from presence of multiple contaminants that may result in additional and more elevated health risks;
- necessity for the Project to obtain positive confirmation from affected water customers and their dependents that a substantial majority would accept introduction of any additional treated water into their water supplies;
- what, if any, levels of residual contaminants the majority of affected water customers and their dependents might expressly agree to accept following vigorous programs of effective dissemination of information and public dialog.

The Proposed Plan lacks focus and emphasis on communicating the public-health issues. That lack reflects serious deficiencies and flaws in the approach followed by the Project. For example, at the public meetings this year, the presentations by the Project omitted to focus on the public health issues.

In effect, for decades the Project has followed a plan to lull affected water customers and their dependents with expensive, glossy, printed, propaganda materials to promote public impressions of great diligence at JPL and NASA and of what a wonderful job they intend to do in the subject water treatment project. This year, even though an actual Proposed Plan was released for an associated public comment period, instead of vigorously communicating public-health and other contentious issues to affected water customers and their dependents, the Project instead continued with a few glossy mailings to unspecified neighborhoods, and held two small public meetings in a quiet corner of the region that affected water customers and their dependents inhabit.

The general situation I have referred to above is highly inappropriate and unacceptable considering that now is the time that the Proposed Plan - which should constitute an effective summary and plan of action stemming from several decades of study - is finally available for public comment.

Holding two public meetings very much off the beaten path in a corner of Altadena this year, and making information about the Project available on a web site and in local libraries, make only a partial and an inadequate contribution towards conditions necessary for submitting a final plan for public comment. The public outreach plan has been ineffective in engaging effectively with a substantial fraction of the population of affected water customers and their dependents.

Neither the <http://jplwater.nasa.gov/NMOWeb/> website nor the Proposed Plan specify which population the Project directly notified about (a) the current Proposed Plan and (b) the two public meetings that the Project held this year.

The extremely small numbers of the public that attended the two public meetings held by the Project this year, and the residential locations of those attendees, indicate that the Project focussed its recent public-outreach efforts predominantly on residents of a few neighborhoods that are relatively close to the currently-proposed water treatment plant on Windsor Avenue. At those public meetings, the numbers of workers from the Project, from the water company, and from local and state government matched or exceeded the number of the public. Certainly, those two public meetings were held in a single, peripheral location in the Pasadena Altadena conurbation, i.e. the Altadena Community Center building, which is located effectively far out of the other neighborhoods that the vast majority of the affected water customers and their dependents inhabit.

* Note:

According to the Proposed Plan, treated water would be supplied to and drunk by most people in Pasadena and Altadena. Those two cities have a combined population of 176,546, according to the 2000 Census. Under certain circumstances, treated water would also be supplied to many more water customers and their dependents in other cities, notably cities to the east of Pasadena and Altadena.

At the June 21, 2006, public meeting held by the Project, an engineering spokesperson for the Lincoln Avenue Water Company made statements to the effect that:

- After treatment, water from the contaminated wells of the Lincoln Ave Water Company would be pumped into the Windsor Reservoir - whence it would be delivered through the Pasadena water supply system to customers of several water companies throughout most of Pasadena and Altadena.

- Nominal boundaries of neighborhoods in Pasadena and Altadena that would receive treated water include: Hastings Ranch, Midlothian Drive, and Allen Ave. Under certain circumstances treated water would also be supplied to cities further afield.

2)

Disturbingly, the Proposed Plan goes out of its way to cite and focus on irrelevant, current and potential, interim remediation goals and interim public-health-guidelines for level of perchlorate as a single contaminant in drinking water, i.e. on interim references that are superceded by special, local requirements imposed by the CA DHS on drinking water derived from "extremely impaired water sources".

During several public meetings held by the Project prior to 2006, the CA Dept. of Health Services (CA DHS) clearly informed the Project that any permit the CA DHS may issue or approve for operation of a treatment plant will impose the following requirements:

The levels of any of the subject contaminants - which are VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and perchlorate - in the treated water issued by such a treatment plant shall be below "nondetectable" (ND) levels as formally defined by the CA DHS.

For perchlorate in drinking water sources, currently the CA DHS formally defines ND levels as being less than 4-ppb. Since that time that definition was formulated, more sensitive field-techniques for measuring perchlorate contamination have become available, which are reliable and practical.

ND levels are much lower than the levels in current, interim remediation goals and interim state public health guidelines for single contaminants. That reflects considerations that include: (a) the end-use of the water - i.e. consumption by the public (e.g. for drinking, and irrigation of local edible crops); and (b) great uncertainties in the risks to public health posed by the combined effects of several contaminants when present together in public water supplies.

The CA DHS has imposed ND limits in all previous cases where drinking water was to be derived from what it refers to in its policy guidance document as "extremely impaired water sources". The groundwater below Altadena and Pasadena is such an "extremely impaired water source".

At the public meeting on June 21, 2006, I spoke with the project manager on the issue of omission from the Proposed Plan of the requirement from the CA DHS to limit levels of contaminants in the effluent from any treatment plant to less than ND levels.

I thoroughly perceived the project manager, from his response to me and its manner, to be recalcitrant, obdurate and uncooperative on the issue of omission (from the Proposed Plan) of explicit residual levels of contaminants and the ND standard required by the CA DHS. The project manager cited that CERCLA does not require the Proposed Plan to specify particular requirements on contaminants in the water effluent from a treatment plant. So - in my words - we have "an emperor with no clothes" situation; and that's just fine by federal rules, so don't even mention it in public.

One might reasonably conclude from deficiencies in the Proposed Plan, from the failure in effective public outreach,

and from the aforementioned behavior of the project manager, that (a) the Project has revealed an intention or desire not to comply with the aforementioned requirements from the CA DHS, if at all possible; and (b) the Project has little or no interest in stating for the record any requirement, or promise to the public, or even intention to comply with the aforementioned CA DHS requirements.

3)

All of the following:

- the Proposed Plan,
- the project document that summarizes the Proposed Plan,
- literature published by the Project and some of it disseminated to the public,
- the public meetings held by the Project,

smack of well known propaganda techniques, such as neurolinguistic programming, and other forms of blatant deception.

For example, 40 instances of forms of the word clean** appear in the Proposed Plan, in reference to groundwater or soil. (For a definition of the word "clean", see the note marked **, below.) Similarly, 19 instances of forms of the word clean** appear in the project document that summarizes the Proposed Plan. Similarly, the speech of project officials and water company officials at the two public meetings held by the Project this year was replete with numerous instances of forms of the word "Clean". (I stopped counting after about 20.)

**Note

In contrast:

clean adj (from Encarta Dictionary)

- free from dirt or impurities
- containing no foreign matter or pollutants
- not infected or diseased
- containing nothing at all (informal)
- without problems or difficulties

In fact, neither the groundwater nor the soil will be clean again in the foreseeable future. In fact treated water will still be contaminated. In effect, the Proposed Plan states that treated water would nominally contain as much residual of each contaminant as can possibly be arranged through the political process. The treated water would then be dumped into the local public drinking water supply. Furthermore, realistically, treated water would frequently contain much higher levels of contaminants, as reporting levels for residual contaminants are set much higher than associated, nominal, allowable levels. For example, in the aforementioned requirements imposed by the CA DHS, the reporting level for perchlorate is 50% higher than the allowable level.

As another example of deception by the Project, the unacceptable, current focus of the Project is on selling its plan to the public - in the worst sense of the words "sell" and "sales". That was evident from the composition of the project team that was present at the two public meetings held by the project this year.

Specifically, the Project employs people that specialize in 'focus groups'. Such specialists employ methods of manipulating the public mind first developed by people in that field such as Edward Bernays early in the last century. Focus group specialists sell their skill of showing their clients - often political or commercial - how to pander to the individual selfish needs of the public in order to deflect attention from more objectively unpopular desires of their clients and/or projects.

The Project is subjecting the Altadena and Pasadena public to that kind of manipulation, instead of helping the public by means including fully open communication and presentation of all issues - notably the crucial public health issues - and through effectively fostering vigorous public dialog on the issues.

4)

NASA and JPL is the wrong policy making, leadership, and management team for the Project - and they must be removed and/or subjected to strong policy making and leadership from public health and environmental preservation organizations.

Political and managerial maneuvering by leaders and managers at NASA, of the type discussed in this message, were the direct causes of the two infamous, tragic, and catastrophic failures of the Space Shuttle. The public health of inhabitants of Altadena and Pasadena must not be left in the hands of NASA policy makers, leaders and managers.

Leadership and management of the Project must come from people with strong career backgrounds in fields such as public health and environmental preservation. In contrast, current leadership and management for the Project comes from a project manager that previously represented a party responsible for the highest levels of nuclear contamination, specifically the DoE. Regarding the DoE, current events clearly demonstrate that current focus within the DoE relative to the gross pollution by perchlorate that it perpetrated in the Colorado River and in groundwater under multitudinous DoE sites across the USA, is to attempt to escape liability through political influence and maneuvering at high levels. While the current project manager reportedly has a reputation for 'moving' the Project, nevertheless the issue remains of: Whither; and in whose best interests?

Leaders, managers, and consultants working for or within the Project must make full public disclosure of their past and current affiliations to the extent that such affiliations could be construed to influence their work on the Project.

While personnel with conflicting affiliations may work and be effective in the Project, they must nevertheless be excluded from positions of policy making and leadership in the Project. In the case of consultants, absolute lack of any conflicting interest must be verified and demonstrated.

4)

Lincoln Ave Water Company and its representatives must cease advocacy in the public forum for implementation of a water treatment plant as a result of the Project. In a lengthy public address at the public meeting held by the Project on June 21, 2006, the general manager of Lincoln Ave Water Company strongly opined as to inevitability of a treatment plant.

Lincoln Ave Water Company has a vested interest, by way of a contract to operate a water treatment plant for the Project. Lincoln Ave Water Company must not advocate for the Project nor for any particular implementation of the Project in the public forum. Accordingly, in the context of the Project, Lincoln Ave Water Company must restrict itself to acting solely as an unbiased and honest technical advisor and technical operator of water treatment plants.

5)

JPL and NASA must disclose any self-interest in the selection of any particular site for a potential water treatment plant. The best interests of NASA may well conflict with the best interests of the inhabitants of Altadena and Pasadena.

Due to constraints from, for example, (a) bureaucratic restrictions on continuously dwindling sources of funding, and (b) the mountainous and environmentally sensitive terrain of the JPL site, JPL brings a very complex set of criteria to any construction project affecting its site. NASA provides an overwhelming majority of the funding for JPL.

To the extent that any particular location of a water treatment plant in any way benefits JPL interests or NASA interests, JPL and NASA must disclose those interests and benefits.

For example, the so-called 'JPL East Parking Lot' is a location that the Project (run by NASA and JPL) has presented as a highly ranked candidate location for a water treatment plant. First, it should be known that JPL East Parking Lot is owned by the City of Pasadena; and is leased to JPL for employee parking. Also, the JPL East Parking Lot is highly

unpopular with JPL employees, because of the time taken in traveling between the parking lot and the JPL buildings. For many years, the administration at JPL has resisted popular calls from its employees to build alternative parking structure located within JPL property - the reason being that NASA has consistently refused to fund new parking structure per se at JPL. Would location of a water treatment plant in the JPL East Parking Lot by the Project benefit JPL in any way, for example relative to its quandary over lack of funding for alternative employee parking?

End of comments.

To: Mr. Steve Slatin
NASA Groundwater Cleanup

From: Lee & Barbara King

Date: July 7, 2006

We appreciate NASA taking responsibility to clean up conditions the Army Corp of Engineers left behind which have contaminated the water affecting the Pasadena area. I am confident that you and NASA will take all care and attention to locate the treatment center in the best possible location for all parties involved. But I am not in favor of locating the treatment center at Windsor/Kent location. I feel the land should be allocated to the Open Green Spaces Project the city is initiating in other areas of the city.

My reasons for opposing this site relate to the health, safety and the public welfare of our local residents. I believe locating the center at this site contributes to the ongoing toxic abuse of Pasadena's Northwest area.

This consistent chipping away of our health and safety conditions continue to degrade the area and creates more crime, pollution, toxins, and reduces the quality of life. Therefore I believe locating the treatment center at a location which is already at a dangerous level for human safety directly contradicts Pasadena General Plan.

I grew up in Pasadena just off North Arroyo Blvd. The area was a quiet, well sought after residential neighborhood. And I know it was a neighborhood even you would have enjoyed. You might have chosen hiking, or riding your bike through the Arroyo Seco, as my brothers and I did. Or maybe you would have preferred strolling through the southern part of Oak Grove Park (HahamOUNGna) with your dogs. And the awe at your voice in the echo chamber below what is now an overpass of the #210. You could have heard the ripping water from the many streams and heard the music of wild birds. There was a sense of peace and serenity in the area and neighborhoods were neighborhoods! We never locked our doors.

IN THE 60'S JPL was allowed to be located in the middle of our most treasured and national protected recreational area. You promised jobs and it was a sign of progress, one that we could be part of. And they came, but the price was a drastic increase in traffic, noise and pollution.

Then the neighborhood was cut right in half with the #210(Foothill) Freeway. In the other parts of the city the freeway followed commercial paths. This devastated the area resulting in lots of noise, dust and traffic and its related pollution. Don't know how the environmental impact study overlooked the screaming noise of the cars and the vibrating homes which now served as a border for the freeway.

And of course this brings lot of strange people to the area and increasing crime, toxins and noise. This immediately impacted property values. And well established families began leaving the area.

Then to attract this new transit passerby, Jack in the Box was allowed to open in the Southwest corner of Arroyo and Woodbury. When no other retail or restaurant has been allowed to stay open after 10pm (pre-oldtown), Jack-in-the-Box is open 24 hours. Again, bringing and uninvited and undesirable visitor to the area.

In 2002 the #210 was connected to the #15 to Vegas connector, the trucks (big rigs) started coming in droves. Speeding, stopping at Jack-in-the-Box, parking in the middle of Arroyo Blvd as they pick up a Burger, and the noise decibels skyrocketed. No impact studies done to look at the total picture.

Somewhere between the Jack-in-the-Box and the connector, two different heliports were added. Pasadena Police Department operates one near Windsor/Arroyo. And another by The Los Angeles County Fire Department located in the JPL area. The summers are intolerable; on hot nights you can't open your windows at night or sleep because of the noise.

Our favorite thing used to be hiking with the children and dogs through the southern end of Oak Grove Park and listening to our echo under what is now the overpass of the #210 freeway. Now just stepping outdoors is very unpleasant. It is extremely stressful with the vibration and roar of the freeway, and the helicopters flying overhead. Big rigs parking off road and out-maneuvering our cars make it fearful to walk the streets. Going out in our backyard to play with the children is uncomfortable because of the noise and air quality. And then there the sheriff's cars speedy from the sheriff's station on Arroyo Blvd.

As you can see the addition of a treatment center in our residential neighborhood while so many other options exists, appears to be uncaring and callus. You have to look at the total picture, not just your project. Picture the 2 heliports, JPL, Jack-in-the-Box, #210 Freeway and the Sheriff's station all in what was a nice residential area 10 years ago, then another industrial complex is but insult. Especially, if you look at other parts of the city where prime residential complexes and homes are being built in partnership with the city. We are being asked to continuing accept projects that devalue the quality of life and our property values.

After attending the June 21st presentation, I am very discouraged the voices of the people who have to live here after you are gone won't be heard. Please convince me that you are concerned about our health, our homes and our lives.

Merrilee Fellows

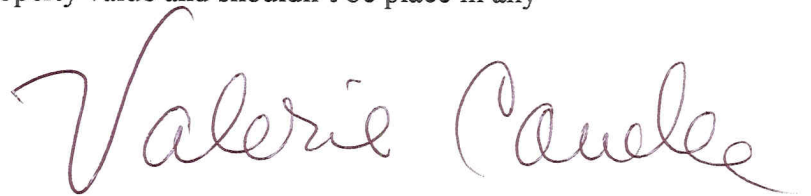
Manager, Community Involvement

NASA's Groundwater Cleanup Program

Being a concerned citizen of Northwest Pasadena since 1980 I am against a water treatment plant located within 50 feet of residential homes. Health and safety issues are my major concern both short and long term. Exposed to large volumes of contaminants daily (VOC and perchlorates) is of major concern. Large quantity sodium hypochlorites and ammonium hydroxides both known carcinogens would be stored in large 2,000gal.-5,000gal. tanks just 50 feet from nearby homes.

. This technical memorandum is biased and written with only one objective in mind, Windsor reservoir as the chosen site. An independent water resource engineer should have been used to evaluate all proposed sites, before any site is selected. This study was done without any scientific method and based on one person's opinion. Exposed to chemicals due to accident or earthquakes would have a death mental effect on nearby neighbor.

This hi-tech plant would decrease property value and shouldn't be placed in any neighborhood.



Valerie Caudle

From: comfortcottage@netzero.net [mailto:comfortcottage@netzero.net]
Sent: Tuesday, July 11, 2006 10:22 AM
To: Fellows, Merrilee (HQ-NB000)
Subject: Re: NASA Groundwater Monitoring

Merrilee,

Thank you for the update. I always appreciate being kept in the loop.

I do have a follow-up question to the community meeting which I attended last month:

First point: How **deep** would pipes be laid, if NASA chose an option that required a lot of piping to be set down? Being in a potentially seismically volatile area, I am concerned about pipe ruptures with polluted water in them. What **seismic protections** are going to be instituted for horizontal pipelines, as well as vertical pipelines?

As I understand it, there is no danger of pollution to the topsoil/visible land from the polluted groundwater. However, if there were a seismic event that caused ruptures in the pipelines, through which polluted water was being transported to treatment facilities, the pollution would be closer to the topsoil/visible land. I see this as a potential danger to human health and safety. For this reason, I feel that options which require as little piping as possible would be a more intelligent approach to constructing this treatment facility.

Second point: NASA people and other speakers tried to downplay to the community the fact that 18-wheelers would need to travel through the neighborhood twice a month to bring supplies to and haul away waste from the treatment facility. No residential neighborhood will agree to that. It would disrupt the natural serenity of the neighborhood, pollute the air with diesel fumes, be a danger to the children playing/riding bikes and the elderly walking, and could also endanger the safety of neighbors' cars parked on their neighborhood streets.

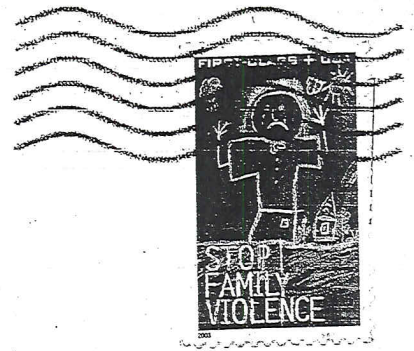
Input for y'all to chew on!

P.S. I noticed that Steve got impatient with people asking the same questions in different forms. People turn off to the current messages being discussed, when they stop at one of interest and create their own conversations in their heads. Things slide by while they are trying to absorb information that seems pertinent to them. We have to be patient. You will be repeating yourselves at every meeting for new people and for return visitors who didn't understand everything the first time. But, Bravo to you who are willing to do it!

Melody Comfort

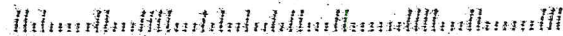
Return Address

SANTA CLARITA
CA 91361
30 JUN 2006 PM



Merrilee Fellows
Manager, Community Involvement
NASA's Groundwater Cleanup Program
NASA Management Office, Jet Propulsion Laboratory
180-801
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, CA 91109

01105+2001



National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Comments

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD APRIL 19 – JULY 7, 2006
COMMENTS ARE DUE (POSTMARKED) NO LATER THAN JULY 7, 2006

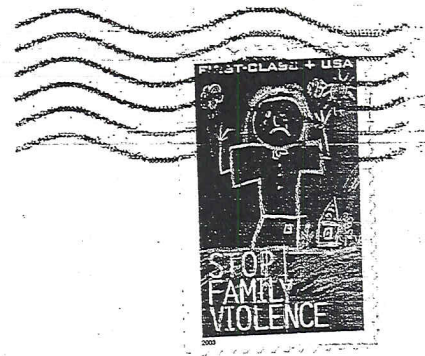
You may use this card to provide comments **specifically related to the Proposed Plan for Off-Site Groundwater Treatment** ("Proposed Plan to Fund Construction and Operation of Treatment Systems for Groundwater from Drinking Water Wells Located near the NASA – Jet Propulsion Laboratory"), as part of NASA's groundwater cleanup program at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. **All comments regarding the cleanup actions associated with NASA's Proposed Plan will be added to the public Administrative Record.**

You also may email comments to watercleanup@nmo.jpl.nasa.gov before midnight, July 7.)

- LOCATE FACILITIES THAT TREATS CONTAMINATED WATER AT THE J.P.L. SITE
LOCATE PUMPING FACILITY AT WINDSOR RESERVOIR SITE.
- BUILD PARKING STRUCTURE AT J.P.L. IF NECESSARY; IF SPACE IS AN ISSUE.

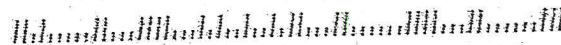
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SANTA CLARITA
CA 913 2 T
29 JUN 2006 PM



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National Aeronautics and Space Administration



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LOCATE THE FACILITY AT J.P.L. SITE

You also may email comments to watercleanup@nmo.jpl.nasa.gov before midnight, July 7.)

1. WE RECOMMEND THAT THE FACILITY BE LOCATED AT THE J.P.L. SITE, AND ONLY PUMPING FACILITY BE LOCATED AT WINDSOR SITE. ALSO:
2. PROVIDE ADEQUATE LANDSCAPING (PROFESSIONAL) AROUND PUMPING FACILITY. HIDE FACILITY BEHIND LANDSCAPING.

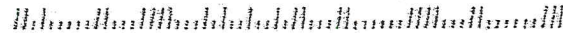
SANTA CLARITA
CA 91331
30 JUN 2006 PM

Return Address



Merrilee Fellows
Manager, Community Involvement
NASA's Groundwater Cleanup Program
NASA Management Office, Jet Propulsion Laboratory
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Pasadena, CA 91109

91109+8001 0001



National Aeronautics and Space Administration



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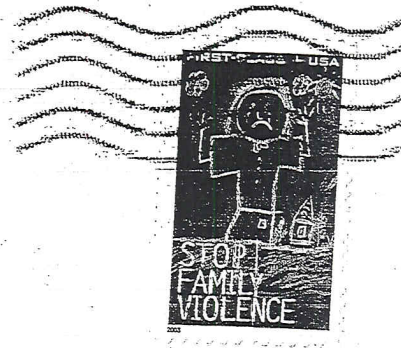
IF THE WINDSOR RESERVOIR LOCATION IS USED:

You also may email comments to watercleanup@nmo.jpl.nasa.gov before midnight, July 7.)

- WE RECOMMEND THAT THE SITE BE EXCAVATED, SAY 10 FT, AND NEW FACILITY BE BUILT PARTIALLY BELOW STREET LEVEL, IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE FACILITY'S HEIGHT. — USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL (SOIL) TO BUILD UP A BARRIER AROUND THE FACILITY.*
- WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU USE HORIZONTAL VESSELS INSTEAD OF VERTICAL VESSELS.*
- WE RECOMMEND THAT THE FACILITY BE SIZED TO MINIMIZE MAINTENANCE TRAFFIC IN THAT AREA; THAT IS: LIBERAL QUANTITY OF FILTERING AND ACTIVATED CHARCOAL IN VESSELS; AND INSTRUMENTED TO BE MONITORED REMOTELY.*
- PROVIDE LANDSCAPING SIMILAR TO RESERVOIR ON ARROYO BLVD (1800 BLOCK)*

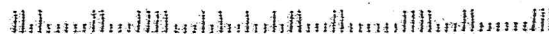
Return Address

SANTA CLARITA
CA 91381
29 JUN 2006 PM



Merrilee Fellows
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NASA Management Office, Jet Propulsion Laboratory
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4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, CA 91109

91109+8001



National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Comments

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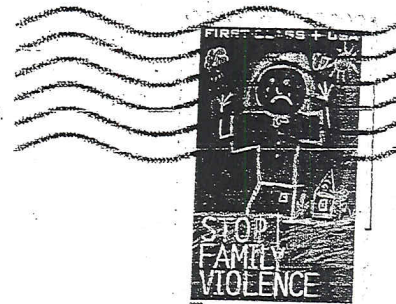
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You also may email comments to watercleanup@nmo.jpl.nasa.gov before midnight, July 7.)

WE DO NOT APPROVE OF NEW FACILS AT WINDSOR, OTHER THAN PUMPS.
LOCATE THE WATER TREATING PLANT AT J.P.L. SITE.

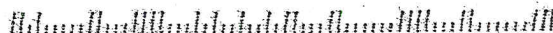
Return Address

SANTA CLARITA
CA 91367
30 JUN 2006 PM



Merrilee Fellows
Manager, Community Involvement
NASA's Groundwater Cleanup Program
NASA Management Office, Jet Propulsion Laboratory
180-801
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, CA 91109

81109+8001



National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Comments

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD APRIL 19 - JULY 7, 2006
COMMENTS ARE DUE (POSTMARKED) NO LATER THAN JULY 7, 2006

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You also may email comments to watercleanup@nmo.jpl.nasa.gov before midnight, July 7.)

*LOCATION OF FACILITIES AT WINDSOR IS NOT ACCEPTABLE;
BUILD FACILS AT J.P.L. SITE.*

Return Address

CITY OF INDUSTRY
CA 917

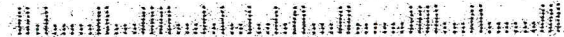
PASADENA CA
917 24 2006 PM 5:1



707 Rulera
Street, Altadena
Ca 91001 R.G.

Merrilee Fellows
Manager, Community Involvement
NASA's Groundwater Cleanup Program
NASA Management Office, Jet Propulsion Laboratory
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Pasadena, CA 91109

91109-2001



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I am opposed to JPL putting plan of treatment right
openg on windsor seight. Several reasons 1 There is
a school too close, lead for them. It brings down the value of the
neighbourhood. It belongs on the JPL Right (Phonetic)

Return Address



John Knight
932 Lehigh St.
Altadena, CA 91001-5210

COLORADO SPRINGS

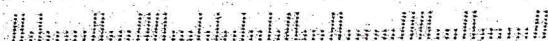
07 JUL 2006



RIO GRANDE USA 37

Merrilee Fellows
Manager, Community Involvement
NASA's Groundwater Cleanup Program
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9110999001



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IF THE WINDSOR AVENUE SITE IS CHOSEN, A DETAILED SPECIFICATION OF THE LANDSCAPING SHOULD BE PART OF THE PLAN, WITH PHOTO-REALISTIC EYE-LEVEL DEPICTIONS OF THE APPEARANCE FROM ALL SIDES. THE DESIGNED SOUND LEVELS SHOULD BE BELOW WHAT IS AMBIENT AT 2-4 A.M. AT THE SITE PERIMETER.

CITY OF INDUSTRY
CA 917

PASADENA CA

08 JUL 2006 PM 3:17

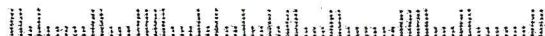
Return Address

JOHN R. BROWN
2673 WINDSOR AVENUE
~~68000 WINDSOR AVENUE~~
ALTADENA CA 91001

\$0.39

Merrilee Fellows
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THE GROUND WATER TREATMENT PLANT ~~SHOULD~~ SHOULD BE
AT LOCATION 5 SOUTH PARKEN LOT JPL NOT ON WINDSOR.

Return Address

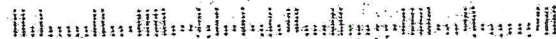
Cleaner Brown
2673 WINDSOR AVE
Pasadena CA 91001

CITY OF INDUSTRY
CA 917
PASADENA CA
03 JUL 2006 PM 2:7



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The groundwater treatment plant should be built at location 5 the South Parking Lot at JPL. Sincerely, actions to provide clean water should not have adverse effects on children & families as it would at Windsor site. We don't want your treatment plant at our family members front door. There are homes located on three sides north, south & west of the Windsor site. There is a school on the other side. Pedestrian traffic would be dangerous for families & children. Close vicinity to these residential houses and the residents who live here is less than 50 feet also. Our families are not willing to be sacrificed so that you can save money or effort. Build your plant at JPL. Don't poison us like the water